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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

FROM THE PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

To the Right Honourable the EARL *of* DARTMOUTH.

WILL your Lordſhip give me leave to recommend to your moſt attentive peruſal a ſermon lately preached before the ſociety for the propagation of the goſpel by the Lord Biſhop of St. Aſoph? The ſentiments it contains might do honour to the beſt chriſtian and the wiſeſt man that ever lived. It abounds with political precepts of the moſt ſterling and extenſive wiſdom.

The policy of this good Biſhop, touching our AMERICAN COLONIES, is that which I have already had the honour of recommending to your Lordſhip. To follow the wiſdom of our fathers, to reſume their ſyſtem founded in the equitable principles of our moſt excellent conſtitution, and hallowed by the hand of time, is the only way to heal thoſe wounds which the folly, the vice, the intemperance, of others have given, and which I am ſure your Lordſhip laments.

The following paſſage in the ſermon I have mentioned is ſo pointedly expreſſive of the wiſhes I have conveyed to your Lordſhip, that I am ſure you will forgive me for recommending the matter of it to your matureſt conſideration.

"Perhaps the diſintereſted zeal of this ſociety for the inſtruction of our brethren in North America may tend to revive that union and cordiality between the mother country and its colonies, which, for the common utility, ought never to have been interrupted. It is by no means decent, from this place, to cenſure the conduct of our ſuperiors, or even to ſuppoſe it blameable; but ſurely, as good ſubjects, we may wiſh and endeavour to heal the wounds of our country, without enquiring by what hand they were inflicted. We may, and I think ought, to wiſh that the true intereſt of the whole extenſive community may govern our future conteſts, and regulate all our claims. Our mutual relation was formed, and has hitherto ſubſiſted, by a perpetual communication of benefits. We want the produce of ſoils and climates that differ ſo much from our own, and they will long have occaſion for the fruits of our arts, our induſtry, and our experience; and ſhould they ever ceaſe to want our protection, which as long as we render it beneficial to them they never will, yet we may ſtill continue united in intereſt, in commerce, and the grateful remembrance of old ſervices.

"May the wiſe and good on both ſides, without enquiring too minutely into the grounds of paſt animoſities, endeavour, by all prudent means, to reſtore that old public friendſhip and confidence which made us great, happy, and victorious. To countries ſo cloſely united, it is needleſs, and even dangerous, to have recourſe to the interpretation of charters and written laws. Such diſcuſſions excite jealouſy, and intimate an unfriendly diſpoſition. It is common utility, mutual wants, and mutual ſervices, that ſhould point out the true line of ſubmiſſion and authority, Let them reſpect the power that ſaved them, and let us always love the companions of our dangers and our glories. If we conſider their proſperity as making part of our own, we ſhall feel no jealouſy at their improvements, and they will always chearfully ſubmit to an authority which they find is exerciſed invariably to the common advantage. During all our happy days of concord, partly from our national moderation, and partly from the wiſdom, and ſometimes from the careleſsneſs, perhaps, of our Miniſters, they have been entruſted, in a good meaſure, with the entire management of their affairs, and the ſucceſs they have met with ought to be to us an ever memorable proof that the true art of governing conſiſts in not governing too much. And why ſhould friendſhip, and gratitude, and long attachments, which inſpire all the ſweetneſs and reliſh of private life, be ſuppoſed to be of no weight in the intercourſe between great communities? Theſe are principles of human nature, which act with much greater certainty on numbers than on individuals. If properly cultivated, they may to us be productive of the nobleſt benefits, and, at all events, will neither leſſen the extent of our power, nor ſhorten the duration of it.

"When things are on this reaſonable footing, if there ſhould happen to be any errors in government they will ſoon be corrected by the friendly diſpoſition of the people; and the endeavours to ſeparate the intereſt of the colonies from that of Great Britain will be received with the indignation that is due to the artifices of factious men, who wiſh to grow eminent by the misfortunes of their country."

For Heaven's ſake, my Lord, let not this wiſe, benevolent, and pious man, perſuade in vain. Adopt his plan; confirm his wiſhes. What a noble, what a benevolent, what a uſeful view has he opened before us; how much to the honour of this country, the happineſs of America, and the advantage of both! The little low opinions of a thouſand attornies and ſolicitors general ſhould not weigh a moment againſt the intrinſic wiſdom and utility of theſe ſentiments. Adopt the great lines of liberal policy, and not the little arts of profeſſional ſubtlety? The artifice of a lawyer may juſtify the literal legality of a meaſure; but where is the art which will prevent its general impropriety and rigour from inflaming the minds, and alienating the affections of the people? Where is the power that will obviate the injurious conſequences; where the wiſdom that will relieve them? We have already tried what advantage can be found in governing by *force*, and have no reaſon to be proud of the experiment. We have teazed and perplexed them with the opinions of lawyers, and innumerable regulations of trade; we have terrified them with menacing reſolves from both Houſes of Parliament, with fleets, armies, and high commiſſioners for trials of treaſon; we have made their Governors and Judges totally dependent on the Crown; we have put the moſt treacherous, worthleſs, and obnoxious of their fellow ſubjects in authority over them, and we have ſubjected them to officers and informers without number, and without reſtraint. Of theſe ſtrange ſeverities, what has been the iſſue? Is the revenue improved? Is commerce promoted? My Lord, you know the reverſe. Contention has been the companion, and barrenneſs the fruit of this unadviſed experiment.

Having ſtudied to provoke, let us now try to pacify, to pleaſe the coloniſts. It will not derogate from our dignity, nor impeach our ſpirit. The trial will be more pleaſant, the event cannot be more unproſperous. You may hold the reins of empire with a ſecure hand without inſulting and enraging them with the ſound of the laſh, and the irritation of the curb. Shew them that you are juſt, and they will revere you; that you are liberal, and they will love you.

"In fact, ſays the Biſhop, by what bond of union ſhall we hold together the members of this great empire, diſperſed and ſcattered as they lie over the face of the earth? No power can be ſwift or extenſive enough to anſwer the purpoſe. Some art muſt be employed to intereſt all the diſtant parts in the preſervation of the whole, which can only be effected by ſerving, obliging, and protecting them. It ought not to be the firſt object in contemplation what we are to get by them, but how we can beſt improve, aſſiſt, and reward them; by what benefits we may procure their happineſs, and win their affection. But is government, then, entitled to no emolument in recompence for all its cares? I anſwer, that they who have the heart to do good to thoſe who depend upon them will always meet with an ample return. None are ſo ſure to reap the benefit of the ſoil as they who have ſpared no expence in the cultivation; and it is univerſally true that the more we exact from our ſubjects the leſs we ſhall gain from them. "Bountifulneſs is a "plentiful garden, and mercifulneſs endureth for-"ever." Let the diſtant nations that depend upon us be made to know and feel that they owe their peace and happineſs to our protection; let them be encouraged to conſider themſelves not as our ſlaves, but as our friends and brethren. A time, I doubt not, will come in the progreſſive improvement of human affairs, when the checks and reſtraints we lay on the induſtry of our fellow ſubjects, and the jealouſies we conceive at their proſperity, will be conſidered as the effects of a miſtaken policy, prejudical to all parties, but chiefly to ourſelves. It would be a noble effort of virtuous ambition to anticipate this diſcovery, to break through the prejudices and ſelfiſh ſpirit of the age, to find a better path to our true intereſt, and to make our country great and powerful, and rich, not by fraud or force, but by juſtice, friendſhip, and humanity."

My Lord, may the chriſtian piety, the political wiſdom and virtue, which dictated theſe ſentiments, inſpire your Lordſhip's counſels, and direct his Majeſty's meaſures; ſo ſhall the people be happy, and the generations yet to come rejoice.

RALEIGH.

FROM THE PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

To the Right Reverend JONATHAN, *Lord Biſhop of* ST. ASAPH.

GIVE me leave, my Lord, to offer you, in behalf of a much injured people, my moſt ſincere thanks for the wiſdom, the juſtice, the magnanimity of ſentiment reſpecting America, which appear in your ſermon preached lately before the ſociety for the propagation of the goſpel. Had one ray of that political wiſdom and virtue, which ſhine through it, directed the counſels of thoſe who commenced or conducted the late innovations in America, we had not now been a divided, and I muſt add, a deſperate people.

You regard the Americans as fellow ſubjects and fellow chriſtians. You can contemplate with a noble pleaſure, felt only by enlarged minds, the proſpect of a growing empire in America; where, when England ſhall feel that fate to which Providence has doomed all mortal things, the Britiſh conſtitution, her religion, her laws, her liberties, her arts, her arms, may revive with new luſtre, dignity, and power. It is this glorious proſpect which inſpires you to ſay "perhaps the annals of hiſtory have never afforded a more grateful ſpectacle to a benevolent and philoſophic mind than the growth and progreſs of the Britiſh colonies in North America."

It is this ſpectacle, however, that has prompted the rapacity of ſome, and the jealouſy of others. Upon theſe pernicious principles the late ſyſtem of American adminiſtration was founded; and they whoſe wiſh it is to trample upon the liberties of the whole empire, have availed themſelves of theſe means, to make this country inſtrumental in the ſubjection of that. Had they ſucceeded, America, would in her turn, have been the inſtrument of impoſing chains on this people. Every one, then, who values his liberty, has reaſon to join my Lord Chatham in rejoicing at that reſiſtance on the part of America, which eventually ſaved the liberties of England.

Our anceſtors, while they maintained a ſupreme power over the colonies, for the purpoſes of commerce, left them internally the free enjoyment of their rights and liberties, conſtitutionally ſecured. It was the violation of theſe rights firſt diſturbed that union and cordiality between us, which you juſtly ſay "for the common utility ought never to have been interrupted." It is an union worth every wiſe and good man's endeavour to reſtore. But I may venture to affirm that nothing but a generous return to the ſyſtem of our fathers can ever effect this ſalutary purpoſe. This is all the Americans require, and ſurely ſuch a requeſt did not deſerve the treatment it has received. The terms on which you propoſe healing this unhappy diviſion are too wiſe, fair, and benevolent, to fail of ſucceſs. But I am very ſorry to ſay that there is very little hope of any conciliatory plan being adopted. We often ſee men in their ſober ſenſes purſue meaſures which, in contemplation, we ſhould imagine nothing leſs than madneſs could inſpire. Some ſuch fatality hangs over the American department, and urges us to extremeties. They perſevere in a ſyſtem from which they expect no good, and which threatens infinite ill; as if raſhneſs were magnanimity, and obſtinacy wiſdom. The late meaſure of dragging Americans acroſs the ocean to take their trials here, on ſuſpicion of a crime, is ſo replete with horror, injuſtice, and oppreſſion, ſo unexampled, ſo dangerous, ſo reproachful, that it threatens more than any thing that has yet happened, to incenſe and alienate the minds of that people, beyond a poſſibility of reconciliation. We know they have feelings, and quick ones too. What then muſt be their reflections, when they ſee themſelves expoſed to a mode of trial, in which innocence is ruin?

From whatever cauſe this violence proceeds, the conſequence will, I am ſure, be lamented. The artifices of factious and intereſted men, who, as your Lordſhip obſerves, "wiſh to grow eminent by the misfortunes of their country," are certainly not unexerted to precipitate matters to the moſt deſperate iſſue. Sir Francis Bernard, Governor Hutchinſon, and others of the ſame complexion, ſee their own ſafety involved in the calamities of their country. It is the hour of deliberate enquiry, and determined juſtice, which they tremble to meet; the true intereſts of England, the peace and happineſs of America, the dictates of policy, juſtice, and humanity, have hitherto contended againſt their artifices in vain.

It is impoſſible not to feel the wiſdom and benevolence of your Lordſhip's ſentiments, regarding all the unhappy appendages of this mighty empire. True humanity, like the providence of God, in its views, is univerſal. Wherever miſery exiſts compaſſion is due. Whether the unhappy objects be Americans, Africans, or Indians, they were born of woman, and are our brothers.

We have ſeen the colonies flouriſh by the indulgence of the mother country, and I hope we ſhall ſee them ſurmount even her rigour. This hope is founded on a long and full conſideration of the ſubject. They *were* riſing like laurels about her table, like towers about her ſtrong hold; her ornament in peace, her arrows in war. Their confidence, their love, their veneration, were like hooks of ſteel, that grappled them to this iſland. It is not ſo *now*. But they may yet be her reſource in misfortune, her aſylum in miſery. If ever the iron hand of oppreſſion ſhould afflict us, we ſhall find how much a peopled and poliſhed country is preferable to the ſavage ſhores on which our anceſtors were obliged to take refuge from the preſſure of the ſame calamity.

Your Lordſhip will forgive me for thus addreſſing you in a public paper. It is the only way I have of avowing my gratitude, not for your partiality to the cauſe I ſupport, but for thoſe wiſe, benevolent, and generous ſentiments, which do honour to human na-

ture. Resolutions, which in your Lordſhip only might render that right reverend bench reſpectable, from which, to ſpeak with moderation, the Americans have hitherto met with no mercy.

JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

FROM THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

ADDRESSED *to the* LORD MAYOR *of* LONDON.

THAT rectitude of thought and action conveys to ſuſceptive minds a pleaſure far ſuperior to that ariſing from outward applauſe is a fact to which I preſume your Lordſhip's own experience can bear ample teſtimony. To men of your ſtamp, who prefer a ſelf-approving conſciouſneſs to popular approbation, praiſe, though not an unwelcome, is yet an unſolicited gueſt. Senſible, my Lord, that you act to DESERVE, and not merely to GAIN applauſe, I ſhould not venture to approve your conduct, unleſs I thought it merited every eulogium. Compliments, paid at the expence of truth, may pleaſe the vain, as bombaſt thoſe whoſe ſouls have loſt all reliſh to the true ſublime; but men of real worth abhor, as fulſome flattery, every encomium to which the *monitor* within aſſures them they have no claim.

I am led into this train of thinking by an obſervance of your late behaviour towards thoſe wretched objects whoſe crimes rendered them amenable to juſtice. An attendance at the Old Bailey is a moſt diſagreeable part of the duty of your office; you diſcharge it in a manner becoming the firſt Magiſtrate of an opulent city. But it is by no means my deſign to touch upon your judicial conduct; I would depicture your feelings as a man; I would announce to the world that you have an heart formed in nature's ſofteſt mould, and ſo humanized as to be ſuſceptive of the tendereſt emotions. One tear ſhed over the miſeries of the wretched, one ſigh heaved in ſympathy to a fellow creature's woe, argues more real virtue than public actions of the moſt conſpicuous kind. I congratulate you, my Lord, on poſſeſſing this virtue. I was an eye witneſs to the exerciſe of it, when at the Old Bailey you ordered ſeveral perſons (who after acquittal had not where to lay their wretched heads) to be accommodated, at your expence, with lodging, and every other neceſſary, till they could be properly provided for.

Your political adverſaries have harangued upon the warmth of your paſſions. Can paſſions of the virtuous kind be TOO warm? I ſaw, on Friday, an inſtance of their warmth, and of their virtue alſo. A girl was ſet to the bar, whoſe mind ſeemed tortured with anguiſh inexpreſſible, and whoſe body, through illneſs and confinement, was indeed a piteous ſpectacle: She was acquitted; but finding, on enquiry, that ſhe was deſtitute of every convenience, your feelings took inſtant alarm. Pity was ſtrikingly pourtrayed in your countenance, and nature ſtruggled in your eyes for vent. You ordered the deplorable object every accommodation, declaring that "none after diſcharge ſhould be turned into the ſtreets a prey to want and wretchedneſs." I could enumerate other inſtances, but let this ſuffice.

Proceed, then, my Lord, in the path you have hitherto trod, and, as a Magiſtrate, you muſt be ESTEEMED; follow the dictates of your own humanity, and, as a man, you will be LOVED; give full ſcope to your feelings, you will be truly virtuous, and thus obtain, what you moſt wiſh for, the APPLAUSE OF HONEST MEN, that beſt and ſureſt teſtimony of worth, of honour, and of merit.

PHILANTHROPOS.

HAGUE, March 21.

WE have learnt here that an Engliſh ſhip, employed in the Greenland fiſhery, has ſailed ſo far as to the 84th degree N. conſequently was not more than ſix degrees from the pole. The ſea at this latitude was found calm, free from ice, and might be navigated with the greateſt ſafety. We are aſſured that in conſequence of this eſſay, which is moſt certainly a fact, ſome Engliſh Gentlemen (among whom is Mr. Bankes, already well known by his voyages) are determined to ſail this year towards the pole, from whence they intend to attempt to ſail weſtward towards America, and particularly to try to gain the coaſts of California. If another nation, equally anxious for the glory of diſcoveries, ſhould attempt to terminate the voyage of Baron de Benyoſki, by the way of Kamtſchatka, two paſſages may be diſcovered inſtead of one, and there may probably be found two routes to the Indies by the north, as there are already two by the ſouth, one by the Cape of Good Hope, and the other by the way of Cape Horn.

Warſaw, March 24. The Dietine was held here laſt Monday in the church of the Auguſtine Friars. One of the members, who was intoxicated, began to make a noiſe, but he was immediately obliged to retire, after which every thing was carried on with great tranquility. Mr. Skalſk, Burgrave of the Grod of Warſaw, was unanimouſly elected Marſhal, and after that began the election of Nunciates for the General Diet, when Mr. Szamoſki, a learned Civilian, and Mr. Stanizewſki, judge of the diſtrict of Warſaw, were choſen. After this, the declarations of the three allied powers were read, which will be delivered to the Diet; then the citations of thoſe who were accuſed of regicide were alſo read; and laſtly, a letter of the Biſhop, to recommend the choice of perſons qualified to fill the charge of Nunciates to the Diet in theſe critical circumſtances, was laid before them.

The Dietines in the other diſtricts of Muſcovy have all happily ended, except two, which broke up fruitleſsly. We are aſſured that the Poles in thoſe provinces occupied by the Auſtrians were forbidden to aſſiſt at any Dietines.

Thorn, March 19. Our Magiſtracy hath received a Pruſſian ſummons in writing to repair to Marienwerder on the 16th of April, there to do homage, on pain of confiſcation of the city's poſſeſſions in this territory. We know not yet the reſolution of our Magiſtracy on this ſubject.

Poland, March 25. It is reported that the Auſtrians have ſummoned the commandant of Kaminieck to give up that place, and the commiſſion of war of the republic has ſent him orders to defend it to the laſt. The ſucceſs of the negociations between the court of Berlin and the Magiſtrates of Dantzick is not known yet; in the interim the town is daily more and more ſtraitened, the Pruſſians have raiſed a new toll of 15 per cent on goods coming to Dantzick, and 4 per cent. on thoſe coming to Elbing. A Pruſſian engineer, with ſome adjutants, have taken a draught of Dantzick and its environs. The diſtricts of Butow and Lunenbourg, which were formerly of the fiefs of Poland, have been incorporated into the eſtates of the King of Pruſſia. They are raiſing recruits in Poliſh Pruſſia with the greateſt diligence, and ſix regiments are already formed. We are aſſured that 30,000 Pruſſians have orders to aſſemble at Graudentz, and 300 waggons are preparing to carry their proviſions.

Peterſburg, March 23. General Sinowjeu, Commandant of this city, and uncle to the Prince and Count Orlow, died here the beginning of laſt week.

Otranto, March 19. By accounts from Smyrna, Cara Oſman Oglo, from whom the Porte has taken the government of that city, being ſummoned to Conſtantinople, has refuſed to go, and having heard that orders had been iſſued out to put him to death, he intends to declare himſelf an open enemy to the Porte, and act againſt it accordingly. His prudent and valiant behaviour has gained him the friendſhip of the Agas and Pachas of Natolia and Turcommania, who are all ready to declare him their Chief; by which means he is enabled to bring 60,000 men into the field, and if he ſhould join himſelf to Aly Bey and Chiek Daher, the next accounts from Natolia may be of great importance.

Paris, April 9. Our letters from Warſaw, of the 22d of March, contain the following intereſting accounts: "Every thing here is in the moſt embarraſſing and uncertain ſituation. The ſame harmony doth not prevail between the three united powers. The arrival of a certain General at Warſaw has given umbrage to one of the three powers which is uſing its utmoſt efforts to prevent the Dietines being held, and is deſirous that the general Diet ſhould not take place. It is even aſſured that this power has declared to the King of Poland, by his ambaſſador, that he is ſenſibly affected with the troubles of Poland; that the happineſs of that kingdom was always his principal aim, though perhaps he had been miſtaken in ſome meaſures he had uſed for that purpoſe; that, nevertheleſs, he was diſpoſed to do every thing in his power to repair the miſfortunes of that kingdom; that, in ſhort, his advice to the Poliſh Miniſtry was not to aſſemble the Diet, if they had in view to put a ſtop to the calamities of the Republic.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia has cauſed the Senate to paſs an Ukaſe in favour of Count Orlow, importing, among other articles, that this Nobleman ſhall not be accountable for his conduct to the Empreſs, or his ſucceſſors.

LONDON, April 24.

THOUGH we are conſtantly crying out againſt continental connections, it is our conſtant fate to be involved in them. The party that is out never ſcruple to ſay that, as we are iſlanders, we have nothing at all to do with our neighbours, and that the balance of power amongſt them is a mere farce, only a juggle and trick of State. The party that is in never fail to hold out in the contrary opinion, and to act agreeably to it; the only difference between them is the exchange of one arbitrary Roman Catholic Ally for another; the Queen of Hungary and the Emperor for the Kings of France and Spain.

If the alliance ſo much talked of with France and Spain ſhould take place every conſequent meaſure muſt be deſtructive to us. If we ſit ſtill, and ſuffer them to fight the common cauſe, our part muſt be made up in ſubſidies, which will act doubly againſt us, as it will be ſo much ſpecie loſt to us, and gained by our real enemies. If we ſend troops to join them the political principles of our allies, perhaps their religion, will infect our army, the moſt dangerous part of our conſtitution, eſpecially when they are to act with ſo many of their own countrymen who are in thoſe ſervices. It is a well known fact, that the famous Duke of Marlborough, who has been ſo often mentioned on this occaſion, was no enemy to tyranny, provided he might but have been the choſen inſtrument of it himſelf.

His Excellency Count M——n has ſince his return been admitted to ſeveral private audiences; at one of them he had the honour of reading the *Tocſin des Rois* in the cloſet, which had ſo powerful an effect that the whole auditory were convinced the confederacy between the great powers never can have any dangerous conſequences weſtward; that they are only meditating a holy war, the object of which is to annihilate the Ottoman empire merely for the purpoſes of deſtroying infidelity and promoting the chriſtian faith.

Extract of a letter from Newcaſtle, April 9.

"The members of the company of Spurriers and Lorrimen, in Newcaſtle upon Tyne, at their meeting houſe this day aſſembled, taking into ſerious conſideration the pernicious effects of long Parliaments, and being convinced that the moſt effectual remedy for the many grievances under which the people of this country have ſo long laboured is to be found in a frequent appeal to the electors by ſhort Parliaments, reſolved that they would not vote for, countenance, or ſupport, either directly or indirectly, any candidate to repreſent this town in Parliament, until he ſhall ſolemnly aſſent to and ſign an engagement for ſhortening the duration of Parliaments."

The approach of war is now ſo ſtrongly confirmed from all quarters that the creatures of Lord Manſfield can no longer deny it. France has been preparing theſe four months, and, till within theſe few days, has lulled us into a fatal ſecurity of neutrality. Can we be neuter and behold her riding in the Baltic and Mediterranean? The Quay at Dunkirk is nearly finiſhed; her coaſts are filled with warlike ſtores and men. In a word, her object in the north is to ſupport Sweden againſt Denmark and Ruſſia, and in the Mediterranean to ſupport the Turks againſt Ruſſia and the Emperor; and we have not only hitherto been the dupes of this accurſed policy, but are, ſo long as France pleaſes, to continue in this dark and blundering ſituation, unleſs the flames of war alarm us to a juſt ſenſe of our folly and danger. The plan laid down, and now purſuing by France, will inevitably draw every nation in Europe into a war; and we, from being the great umpire in ſuch diſputes, are ſunk to the low ſtate of tools to France, acting by a ſecond or third hand, under French Councils.

Twenty four ſurgeons were taken from the halfpay liſt, by order from the admiralty board, to ſerve on board the Royal navy.

We hear that an alliance, offenſive and defenſive, is entered into between the court of Great Britain and the Pope, the Devil and the Pretender, againſt a certain virtuous and upright Prince; and that, upon a certainty of this event, the ſaid Prince is in full march to Hanover with 20,000 men. For farther particulars, enquire of Mr. C. M——, or of Mr. Stag, in Pall Mall.

The late Earl of Cheſterfield, a few days before his death, being congratulated by a Gentleman, who met his carriage driving pompouſly ſlow in Hyde Park, upon his Lordſhip's being able to enjoy the benefit of the air, anſwered, "*Enjoy the air! No, I am only rehearſing my funeral!*"

In one page only of one newſpaper this morning there are 31 invitations to the public for as many different entertainments: If we are therefore undone, we are the *merrieſt undone* people upon earth, and wear a ſmile upon our faces, though we are encompaſſed by deſtruction.

April 27. We hear from Chatham that one day laſt week as an officer was walking in the fields near that place, he obſerved, at ſome little diſtance, two non-commiſſioned officers with their ſwords drawn, upon which he made up to them with a view to prevent their fighting, when one of them immediately threw his ſword on the ground, and with his fiſt ſtruck the officer ſo violent a blow on the collar bone that he broke it; an able ſurgeon was immediately ſent for to London, but notwithſtanding the officer continues very ill. It is ſaid that the non-commiſſioned officer will be tried for his life by a General Court Martial, it being death by the martial law for a non-commiſſioned officer or private ſoldier to ſtrike or ſpeak diſreſpectful to or of a commiſſioned officer.

We hear that much is expected from the pamphlet upon the ſubject of the India Dividend, advertiſed for Wedneſday the 21ſt inſtant. It will afford to the curious a *peep behind the curtain*, which will enable them to ſee the ſordid mercenary motives that have of late actuated our councils in oppoſition to every principle of national policy, or of juſtice to individuals. This publication will likewiſe ſhew how eaſy it is for any man to be his own broker *when in the ſecret*.

Corke, March 25. Yeſterday an evidence in the county court, who pretended he could ſpeak only Iriſh, had this queſtion put to him in Engliſh, after he had been ſworn: "By virtue of your oath, cannot you ſpeak Engliſh?" When he anſwered, in the ſame tongue, "No, by virtue of my oath, I cannot ſpeak one word of Engliſh."

KINGSTON (JAMAICA) May 1.

On the 16th of December was wrecked on the Northern Triangles a Spaniſh regiſter ſhip named the Thetis, commanded by Don Diego Britto, mounting 26 twelve pounders, bound from Rio Dulce to the Havannah, on board of which was 100,999l. regiſtered money, and private property to a very great amount, particularly 2780 ſerons of indigo, a great quantity of ſpecie, and wrought plate. The regiſtered money was ſaved by James Farrell, Eſquire, of Honduras, and tranſmitted to the Governor of Baccalao. The private property was in general plundered or concealed by other ſettlers at the bay. There were 116 people belonging to her that were taken off the keys, after being ſixty four days thereon. Mr. Farrell is now here to ſolicit aſſiſtance from Sir George Bridges Rodney, in behalf of the unhappy ſufferers.

BOSTON, June 7.

We hear that the honourable and patriotic General Aſſembly of the colony of Connecticut have adopted the wiſe plan of UNION recommended by the Houſe of Burgeſſes of Virginia.

For ſeveral days paſt ſome extraordinary diſcoveries have been talked of, which were expected to amaze the whole province. Hints have been thrown out that the characters of ſome men in power would appear infamous in the higheſt degree; all ſeemed to be a general ſurmiſe and expectation until Wedneſday about eleven o'clock before noon, when the galleries in the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly were ordered to be cleared of all preſent. This confirmed the general

opinion, and we are well informed that very important matters will ſoon tranſpire, which will bring many *dark* things to *light*, gain many proſelytes to the cauſe of freedom, make tyrannical rulers tremble, and give occaſion for the whole people to bleſs the Providence of God, who cauſeth the wicked man to fall into the pit he hath digged for another.

We learn that the matters above alluded to were a number of original letters, ſent to England by ſeveral great men in this province, and returned here, which were laid before the Honourable Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, on the conſideration of which

" VOTED, that the tendency and deſign of ſaid letters was to ſubvert the conſtitution of this government, and to introduce arbitrary power into the province."

The doors leading to the galleries in the Houſe continued ſhut whilſt the letters were reading.

N E W Y O R K, June 10.

Friday laſt his Excellency General GAGE gave a grand entertainment to a great number of the merchants and military Gentlemen of this city at Hull's tavern. The juſt ſenſe the inhabitants of this place have of his conduct, during a command of ten years in America, is fully evinced by the following addreſs:

To his EXCELLENCY the Honourable THOMAS GAGE, General and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in North America.

The humble ADDRESS of the corporation of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE in the city of New York.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WHEN we review your conduct as Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces, and reflect on the happineſs derived to this colony, from your eminent juſtice, from the diſcipline and good order of the army, and your conſtant attention to ſecure to North America the ſolid effects of a ſeries of victories ſo glorious to the Britiſh arms; when to theſe we unite your engaging manners, and polite and obliging deportment, we feel, Sir, in common with the reſt of our fellow citizens, the livelieſt ſentiments of eſteem and reſpect for a character ſo truly valuable. Theſe impreſſions, as they encreaſe the regret with which we conſider the approach of your departure for England, cannot fail of exciting in us a warm deſire thus publicly to teſtify the high ſenſe we entertain of your exalted merit.

We are perſuaded, Sir, that as you take with you the deſerved applauſe of the colonies, and the cordial affections of the inhabitants of this city, long honoured by your immediate reſidence, ſo your zeal and fidelity, in the diſcharge of a truſt the moſt important, will recommend you to the favour and approbation of our gracious Sovereign.

Permit us to wiſh your Excellency, your amiable Lady, and family, an agreeable paſſage to your native country, and every degree of felicity, both in public and private life, ſo juſtly due to your diſtinguiſhed virtues. By order of the Chamber,

THEOPHILACT BACHE, Preſident.

To the Gentlemen of the corporation of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE in the city of New York.

GENTLEMEN,

IT *is a circumſtance the moſt flattering to me that my public and private conduct ſhould meet the approbation of ſo reſpectable a body, and I return you my beſt thanks for your polite and affectionate addreſs.*

I have reſided long amongſt you, and lived happily with you, and your fellow citizens, ſo it is natural that I ſhould leave you with regret and concern; and I beg you to believe that I carry with me ſentiments the moſt friendly to the colonies in general, and the warmeſt wiſhes for the proſperity and happineſs of the inhabitants of New York.

June 14. Laſt Friday arrived the ſchooner Hope, Captain Thomas Cunningham, in fourteen days from St. Croix, who informs that the day before he left that place a ſnow arrived there from Copenhagen, the Captain of whom gave information that eight ſail of French men of war of the line had entered the ſound, and paſſed Elſineur Caſtle, without permiſſion, and without a gun being fired at them; that the commander of the French fleet applied to the Governor of the caſtle for leave to enter, and was returned, for anſwer, he muſt wait to know the King's pleaſure, who was not above 15 miles diſtant. He did not incline to wait, but entered by force, which had cauſed great uneaſineſs at Copenhagen.

Captain Reſcot, in ſix weeks from Plymouth, arrived here laſt Wedneſday, with part of the Royal Welch fuzileers; having parted from the other tranſports with the remainder of the regiment on board the 23d of May, in latitude 40, 53, and left the tranſports for Quebec ten days before.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

Since our laſt arrived here the ſhip Minerva, Captain Faries, with 300 paſſengers, and the brig Charlotte, Captain Montgomery, with 150 paſſengers, both from Newry.

We hear from Ireland that the great emigrations to America has ſo worked on the minds of the landlords, that they are falling the rent of their lands to induce the people to ſtay at home.

On Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday laſt, we had the weather very cold here. On Friday morning a thermometer being expoſed for a ſhort time in the air, the mercury ſunk to 50°.

Yeſterday were committed to our gaol two men taken up at Potts Grove for attempting to utter a counterfeit Maryland eight dollar bill, and on ſearching, there was found on them eighty of thoſe bills.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 8.

Yeſterday Mrs. MARTHA BROOKES, a poor woman who lives between this city and York town, was ſafely delivered of THREE CHILDREN. What renders it the more remarkable is, ſhe has been long afflicted with the dropſy, and was ſo at the time of her delivery.

On Tueſday the 29th of June departed this life, after a ſhort illneſs, which ſhe bore with fortitude and reſignation, Miſs NANCY LIGHTFOOT, fourth daughter of William Lightfoot, Eſquire, deceaſed. Let it ſuffice juſt to mention that ſhe was a dutiful daughter, a tender ſiſter, and an agreeable companion. To pourtray her character in its trueſt colours would require the ſkill of an Apelles. What parent's heart but feels a parent's woe—*Quis deſiderio ſit pudor aut modus tam chari capitis!* HORACE.

Arrived in James river the Virginia Packet, Jones, from Bermuda, the Homer, Dunnet, from Rotterdam, and the George, Coats, from London.

ARRIVALS from VIRGINIA.

The Induſtry, Lowes, at Dover; Prince George, Sampſon, at Briſtol; Dorothy, Thompſon, at Hull; Aſſiſtance, Fariſh, at Whitehaven; Prince George, Bozeman, at Graveſend; and the Liberty, Brocklebank, at Dover.

NORFOLK, July 4, 1773.

THE ſubſcribers intending to ſend a VESSEL to MADEIRA, will be much obliged to any Gentlemen for their orders for *WINE*.

MATTHEW PHRIPP,
THOMAS NEWTON.

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcriber in Suſſex,

TWO tracts of LAND, one containing 900 acres, whereon he now lives, ſituated on Nottoway river, of very good quality for tobacco, wheat, or Indian corn, and has many valuable improvements on it. The other tract lies on the ſaid river, a little below the former, and contains 112 acres, is moſtly valuable low grounds, and has ſome improvements on it. Any perſon inclinable to buy the whole, or either parcel, may purchaſe on reaſonable terms, which may be known by applying to

EDWARD POWELL.

TO BE SOLD,

A CARGO of GOODS, lately imported from LIVERPOOL, amounting to upwards of 500l. ſterling, firſt coſt, conſiſting of linens, cottons, calico, ſtats, ſhoes, pewter, glaſs, paint, and oil, earthen ware, iron ware, and other articles; an invoice of which may be ſeen at any time, and the terms of ſale known by applying to Capt. Clark, of the Tom, on York river, or to the ſubſcriber, in Caroline county.

EDMUND PENDLETON.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, containing 276 acres of LAND, with tolerable good improvements, and lying on the main road leading from Fredericksburg to Culpeper, about ten miles from the former; about 170 acres thereof is leaſed land, at fifty ſhillings per annum; the remaining 106 acres is a fee ſimple. Likewiſe two Negroes, the ſtock of cattle, horſes, hogs, and ſundry houſhold furniture, beds, chairs, tables, &c. The ſale to be at the place on the 6th day of Auguſt next enſuing, and poſſeſſion given at Chriſtmas; the purchaſers to have liberty to provide for the enſuing year's crop. Three months credit will be allowed for one third of the land, ſix months for another third, and for the remainder 12 months; but if the money be paid down 7½ per cent. will be diſcounted. Six months credit will be given for the ſtock and houſhold goods for all ſums above forty ſhillings, and for any thing under ready caſh will be required. The purchaſers on credit muſt give bond and ſecurity. THOMAS ALLEN.

*** Thoſe indebted by accounts, &c. it is hoped, will be kind enough ſhortly to pay me.

NORFOLK, June 29, 1773.

AS I intend for Great Britain ſoon, and to return in a few months, all perſons indebted to me, or to the late concern of Archibald White and company, or to the eſtate of Archibald White, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment before or at the meeting of the merchants next month, after which time no indulgence will be given; but all bonds, accounts, &c. will be put into the hands of an attorney, with orders to commence ſuits immediately, without reſpect of perſons. Any matters relative to the concern of Archibald White and company will be tranſacted in my abſence by Anthony Walke, Eſquire, of Princeſs Anne; and ſuch of my own affairs as may remain unſettled at my departure will be managed by Meſſ. Eilbeck, Roſs, and company, of this place, whom I have empowered ſo to do. Such as have claims againſt me are deſired to make them known, without loſs of time, in order that they may be adjuſted.

JOHN MACLEAN.

SUSSEX, June 23, 1773.

THE ſubſcriber intending to leave the colony about the 1ſt of September next for a few months, and being deſirous of adjuſting all his affairs before his departure, ſo as to admit of no diſpute either with debtor or creditor, earneſtly entreats all who have any demand againſt him, either by bond or otherwiſe, to make application, and it ſhall be paid in money, or bonds; and if it is not agreeable to a creditor to ſettle in that way, they ſhall have bond, with undoubted ſecurity, either perſonal or otherwiſe, to pay any balances, that may remain unpaid, in a few months. He likewiſe hopes that all who are indebted to him will be kind enough to apply and diſcharge their reſpective balances, or give bond, payable at a ſhort day, the better to enable him fully to diſcharge his engagements, being determined ſo to do between this and April next.—I ſhall depute Mr. Daniel Fiſher and Mr. James Maſon, of Brunſwick, and Mr. John Cargill, of Suſſex, to tranſact my buſineſs during abſence from this colony.

DAVID MASON.

To be SOLD, for ready money, on Friday the 16th of this inſtant (July) at the late plantation of Robert Boggeſs, deceaſed, in Fairfax,

TEN Virginia born NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women, and children, together with the STOCK of HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, and SHEEP, all the HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, and all the PLANTATION UTENSILS.

ROBERT BOGGESS, Adminiſtrator.

FREDERICKSBURG, June 22, 1773.

I INTEND for England ſhortly.

ELIZABETH MIDDLETON.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Prince William county, the 16th of June, a Negro fellow who calls himſelf QUE, and ſays he belongs to Nathaniel Burwell, of the Iſle of Wight county; he is a young, black fellow, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has on a drill coat, black worſted ſtockings, and red waiſtcoat—Alſo committed, the 7th of June, a Mulatto fellow who ſays his name is Samuel Butcher, and that he formerly belonged to Robert Evans, of Dinwiddie, but that he has heard that Mr. Maſon obtained his freedom laſt April General Court. The owners, if any, are deſired to prove their property, and pay charges.

JOHN BLANSIT, Gaoler.

By his Excellency the Right Honourable JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame:

A PROCLAMATION

For publiſhing the ratification of three acts of Aſſembly, and the repeal of three other acts.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

WHEREAS his Majeſty in Council hath been pleaſed to ſignify his Royal approbation and allowance of three acts of Aſſembly paſſed in the year 1769, intituled as follow, viz.

'An act to repeal an act made in the twenty ſecond year of his late Majeſty's reign, intituled "An act concerning ſtrays," and to eſtabliſh a more effectual method to prevent frauds committed by perſons taking up ſtrays.'

'An act to amend the act intituled "An act to amend the act for the better government of ſervants and ſlaves."

'An act to prevent the exorbitant exactions of the collectors of the county and pariſh levies.'

And hath alſo been pleaſed to ſignify his diſallowance of three other acts paſſed in the year 1772, intituled as follow, viz.

'An act to amend an act intituled "An act to prevent malicious maiming and wounding."

'An act for continuing and amending ſeveral acts, and reviving one act for laying duties upon ſlaves imported.'

'An act to compel ſhips importing convicts, ſervants, or ſlaves, infected with the gaol fever or ſmallpox, to perform quarantine.'

I do, therefore, in purſuance thereof, by this proclamation, publiſh and declare, that the three acts firſt above mentioned are confirmed, finally enacted, and ratified, and that the three laſt mentioned acts are repealed, made void, and of none effect; and for the more ſolemn ſignification thereof, I do appoint this proclamation to be read and publiſhed at the courthouſe of the ſeveral counties within this dominion, and the ſheriffs are to take care the ſame be done accordingly.

Given under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, at Williamſburg, this twenty fourth day of June, 1773, and in the thirteenth year of his Majeſty's reign. DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

WILLIAMSBURG 18th June 1773.

PURSUANT to the ſeveral Acts of the General Aſſembly we this day repair'd to the public Treaſury, and, having examin'd the Treaſurer's Accounts of the different Receipts and Payments ſince the laſt Settlement and compar'd them with their proper Vouchers, find that they are all fairly and juſtly ſtated The ſeveral Balances due to and from the Public we found to be as follow; to the public Account £.6,196 19 4½; to the Fund of the ten thouſand Pounds iſſued in 1769 a Balance of £.8,175; to the Fund of thirty thouſand Pounds iſſued in 1771, a Balance of £.8414 9 5, and that there was due from the Fund of the old Notes to the other Funds a Balance of £ 7,665 1 11. We have burnt and deſtroy'd of the old Notes £ 6034 17 9; of the Notes iſſued in 1769 £.3955 and of the Notes iſſued in 1771 the Sum of £.18,183 in which laſt Sum is included ſuch of the Notes iſſued in 1771 as appear to have been received in Exchange for the new Treaſury Notes lately emitted. The total Sum now burnt and deſtroy'd amounts to £.28,172 17 9. The ſeveral Balances ſtill due to the Public in the Treaſurer's Hands he produced to us and they remain with him to be accounted for at a future Day. Given under our Hands the Day and Year above written.

LEWIS BURWELL,
JOHN RANDOLPH,
BEN: WALLER,
JOHN BLAIR,
G. WYTHE.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 24, 1773.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons that none of my Negroes are to be hired but by myſelf, and if any perſon hires or employs either of them in their ſervice but by agreeing with me, I moſt aſſuredly will ſue ſuch perſon; and no money due for hire is to be paid unleſs to myſelf, or my note.

GRISSEL HAY.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 26th of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND on James river, in Amherst county, a few miles below Doctor William Cabell's, containing about 600 acres of high and low grounds, and runs above a mile on the river, it being about half the tract on which John Howard formerly lived, including the dwellinghouse, &c. with a beautiful situation to live on, and cleared low grounds sufficient for a good plantation; there is also on it a remarkable natural fishpond, and a fishery for white shads. The place is suitable for wheat, tobacco, or hemp—At the same time will be sold, if a suitable price for them be offered, an island adjacent, and the remaining part of the before mentioned tract of land, either separate or altogether. Part of the purchase money will be wanted at the day of sale on the premises, or in October next, at fartheſt, and the remainder will be made easy to the buyer by sundry payments, as shall be then agreed on. An indisputable title will be made the purchaser.

THOMAS PROSSER,
NEIL CAMPBELL,
WILLIAM PRESTON, } Trustees.

HANOVER town, June 19, 1773.

JUST arrived at Cumberland, on York river, the PLANTER, Capt. MILLER, from London, with about seventy fine healthy indented SERVANTS, amongst whom are the following TRADESMEN, viz. housecarpenters and joiners, cabinetmakers, blacksmiths, whitesmiths, gold and silversmiths, tailors, shoemakers, weavers, gardeners, leather dressers, and painters, perukemakers, saddlers and harnessmakers, London bakers, dyers, brass founders and smiths, clerks and book-keepers, labourers, husbandmen, a print colourer, a schoolmaster, a surgeon, a brazier, a pewterer, a groom, a footman, &c. &c. The sale will commence at Richmond on Monday the 5th of July, and a proper discount will be made for ready money or tobacco. Those on credit will be allowed a reasonable time, giving bond, with approved security, to THOMAS SMITH.

*** The Captain on board has a quantity of very good IRON BOUND CASKS and BUTTS, which he will sell reasonably.

COLLEGE, June 23, 1773.

I INTEND to leave the colony soon.

THOMAS DAVIS, jun.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Honourable the General Court, at Fairfax courthouse, on the third Monday in July next, being court day, will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, a tract of 190 acres of LAND, on the north run of Pohick, formerly the property of Richard Steerman, by him sold to Mr. Joseph Watson, who mortgaged it to Garret Meade, of the city of Philadelphia, who has obtained a decree for selling the same. The purchaser will have Mr. Meade's right under Mr. Watson, with a general warranty from Mr. Watson, conveyed at the sale by

The SHERIFF of FAIRFAX.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Honourable the General Court, at Hampshire courthouse, on the second Tuesday in September next, being court day, will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, the following tracts of LAND in that county, to wit, 800 acres on the north branch of Potowmack, about 8 miles from Fort Cumberland; 400 acres on George Andis's mill run, adjoining Andis's land; both tracts being mortgaged by Mr. Joseph Watson to Mr. Garret Meade, of the city of Philadelphia, who has obtained a decree for a sale. The purchaser will have Mr. Meade's right under Mr. Watson, with a general warranty from Mr. Watson, conveyed at the sale by

The SHERIFF of HAMPSHIRE.

YORK TOWN, June 9th, 1773.

THE subscribers being very solicitous to comply with the will of their testator, the late Honourable William Nelson, desire that all persons, who were indebted to him, will endeavour to make as speedy payments as possible. Those who have accounts open on his books and who cannot immediately discharge the balances, are desired to give their bonds. This request is the more necessary as most of the legacies bequeathed by the testator are to be paid in sterling money, and he has directed his younger sons fortunes shall be placed out at interest upon undoubted securities, so soon as it can be done. Those who have any demands are desired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.
HUGH NELSON,
RO. C. NICHOLAS.

HANOVER, June 17, 1773.

THE subscriber intends to leave the colony very soon, and desires that all persons who have any demands against him will apply for payment before the first of August next.—The concerns in this colony of Messr. Farell and Jones, of Bristol, merchants, will be left under the direction of Mr. John Winston, merchant in Hanover, to whom all persons indebted to the said Gentlemen, and that have declined their correspondence with them, are desired to pay their respective balances; and it is hoped that no one will compel him to the necessity of pursuing disagreeable methods to enforce payment, after the great indulgence that has been already given.

THOMAS EVANS.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Honourable the General Court, at Dunmore courthouse, on the 4th Tuesday in July next, being court day, will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, 250 acres of LAND, about two miles from Woodstock, adjoining the lands of Samuel Bailey, formerly the property of Capt. Burr Harrison; also a tenement in said town, now in good repair, in possession of a tenant at will, together with a ten acre lot thereto belonging, as a common. These lands were mortgaged by Mr. Joseph Watson to Mr. Garret Meade, of the city of Philadelphia, who has obtained a decree for a sale. The purchaser will have Mr. Meade's right under Mr. Watson, with a general warranty from Mr. Watson, conveyed at the sale by

The SHERIFF of DUNMORE.

TAKEN up, in Sussex, a dark bay horse, about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, 5 or 6 years old, and with some saddle spots on his back. Posted, and appraised to 11l. WILLIAM HINES, jun.

TAKEN up, in Buckingham, a bay mare about 7 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high, has a small star, and some saddle spots, but no perceivable brand. Posted, and appraised to 8l.

JOHN HODNETT.

NORFOLK, June 21, 1773.

The brig MOLLY,
THOMAS PRICE, Master,

about two years old, will take in FREIGHT for LISBON or MADEIRA, and can be ready by the middle of next month. For terms apply to said master, or the subscriber.

MATTHEW PHRIPP.

Just imported from LONDON, in the Hanbury, Capt. Esten, and to be sold remarkably cheap, by the subscriber, at his shop in the upper end of Richmond,

A VERY large and well assorted PARCEL of DRUGS and MEDICINES; also capers, olives, walnuts, anchovies, best jar raisins, common ditto, currants, almonds, figs, prunes, white and brown sugar candy, barley sugar, orange chips, citron, candied almonds, comfits, eringo, and ginger, Spanish liquorice, best sallad oil, fine Durham flour of mustard, isinglass, hartshorn shavings, saltpetre, ivory and pewter syringes, toothbrushes, gold beater's skin, court plaister, gold and silver leaf, Dutch metal, potash, crucibles, zink, pumistone, rottenstone, verdigrease, vermillion, Prussian blue, Spanish brown, red and white lead, pearl barley, best smellingbottles with cases, common ditto, spirit and oil of turpentine, best and common lancets, lancet cases, marble mortars, lavender and honey water, eau de luce, essence of bergamot and lemons, mace, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, ginger, black and long pepper, allspice, turmeric, alkanet, cochineal, sago, salop, sponge, James's fever powders, Walker's jesuit drops, Stoughton's and Squire's elixir, Bateman's drops, Freeman's and Godfrey's cordial, anodyne necklaces, pectoral balsam of honey, Anderson's and Lockyer's pills, Greenough's tincture for the teeth and gums, Blackrie's lixivium for the stone and gravel, Norris's drops, Keyser's pills, British oil, Turlington's balsam, allum, borax, brimstone, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN POWELL.

FOR SALE,

SEveral valuabe tracts of land, adjoining each other, on both sides of Chappawamsick Run, in the counties of Stafford and Prince William, containing 2600 acres, being the seat whereon the subscriber formerly resided. These lands are situate four miles above Aquia warehouses, and four miles below the town of Dumfries, the soil of more than half of it exceeding good; there is on it as fine a mill seat as any in the colony, upon a large and never failing stream. There is a great appearance of iron ore, and a large quantity of white oak and pine timber, a tolerable commodious dwellinghouse, a great number of convenient outhouses, good orchards, and several tenements in order for cropping. There are also 200 acres of fine meadow ground, half of which was sowed in timothy last fall and this spring. A more particular description will be unnecessary, as it is presumed that any person inclinable to purchase will view the premises; and the subscriber earnestly entreats all such to form their ideas of the value of this estate from their own observations, and not from any accounts they may receive from others, as there are some persons, who are thought goodnatured, worthy men, amuse themselves with decrying the property of their neighbours, even at the expence of truth, and under the mask of friendship to the person injured. And the subscriber is more particular in this caution, as he hath formerly received several severe injuries of that kind from one in that neighbourhood. The above lands are under the incumbrance of two mortgages; the one for a considerable sum, made by the subscriber himself, the other for an inconsiderable sum, made by the person of whom he purchased one of the small tracts, which mortgages are to be first paid out of the money arising from the sale. For terms apply to

THOMSON MASON.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT fourteen thousand acres of exceeding good LAND in the county of Pittsylvania. For terms apply to Mr. Hugh Rose of Amherst, who will treat with any person inclinable to purchase, and be empowered to make a legal title.

THOMAS LOMAX.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Honourable the General Court, at Frederick courthouse, on the first Tuesday in August next, being court day, will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, the following tracts of LAND, to wit, 181 acres on the drains of Opekan, in Frederick county, formerly the property of Jonathan Lupton; also 200 acres, formerly Odle's, about 10 miles from Winchester, adjoining to the lands of Joseph Smith, Spur, and Robert Rutherford; also 400 acres, on both sides of Back creek, in said county, formerly Richard Neal's. These several tracts were mortgaged by Mr. Joseph Watson to Mr. Garret Meade, of the city of Philadelphia, who has obtained a decree for a sale. The purchaser will have Mr. Meade's right under Mr. Watson, with a general warranty from Mr. Watson, conveyed at the sale by

The SHERIFF of FREDERICK.

WARWICK, June 7, 1773.

I THINK it necessary to inform the public that the 7000 acres of land lying in Bedford county, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a forge and sawmill, &c. which was lately advertised by Robert Harper and Thomas James for sale, is made over by a deed of trust to James and Robert Donald, and company, as security for a debt due them for dealings at the Rocky Ridge and Bedford stores.

tf PATRICK HUNTER.

FOR SALE,

THE tenement at present occupied by Captain James Gunn, in that part of the town of Richmond called Shockoes, on the north side of the falls of James river, with a number of convenient houses upon it, well adapted for either a merchant, tavernkeeper, or private Gentleman, rented at forty pounds a year; also the public storehouse at the same place, rented at fifteen pounds a year; the two half acre lots, No. 400 and No. 670, in the same town; the valuable lot of one hundred acres of timbered land, near the same, known by the description of No. 799; also the two half acre lots, No. 116 and No. 267, in the town of Manchester or Rocky Ridge, on the south side of the falls of James river. For terms apply to Joshua Storrs of Richmond, or to the subscriber.

THOMSON MASON.

VIRGINIA, sc.

At a GENERAL COURT, held at the Capitol May 5, 1773.

John Upshaw, and John Rennolds, plaintiffs, against
John Bland, late of London, merchant, John Bland, junior, and Messr. Field and Call, defendants, } in chancery.

THE defendant John Bland being beyond sea, and not having entered his appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, it is ordered, that the other defendants, who have effects of the said Bland in their hands, as is suggested, do not pay, convey away, or secrete, such effects, until the further order or decree of this court concerning the same; but that they deliver up such effects, or so much thereof as will be of value sufficient to satisfy the demand of the plaintiffs unto the said plaintiffs, upon their giving security to the clerk of this court for the return of such effects, in such manner, and to such persons, as the court shall hereafter adjudge. And it is further ordered, that the said defendant John Bland do appear here on the 1st day of next court, to answer the bill of the plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and published on some Lord's day, immediately after divine service, in the church of the parish of Martin's Brandon, in the county of Prince George, and be also posted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of Williamsburg.

BEN: WALLER.

VIRGINIA, sc.

At a GENERAL COURT, held at the Capitol May 5, 1773.

Arthur Edie, and James Laird, of London, merchants and partners, plaintiffs, against
Robert Jardine, late of London, merchant, and George Mitchell, defendants, } In chancery.

THE defendant Robert being beyond sea, and not having entered his appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, it is ordered, that the other defendant, who hath effects of the said Robert in his hands, as is suggested, do not pay, convey away, or secrete, such effects, until the further order or decree of this court concerning the same; but that he deliver up such effects, or so much thereof as will be of value sufficient to satisfy the demand of the plaintiffs unto the said plaintiffs, upon their giving security to the clerk of this court for the return of such effects, in such manner, and to such persons, as the court shall hereafter adjudge. And it is further ordered, that the said defendant Robert do appear here on the 1st day of the next court, to answer the bill of the plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and published on some Lord's day, immediately after divine service in the church of the parish of St. George, in the county of Spotsylvania, and be also posted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of Williamsburg.

BEN: WALLER.

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